

# TAIEX

## 2004 Activity Report

Technical Assistance Information Exchange Instrument,  
Directorate General Enlargement, European Commission





# FOREWORD

IN 2004 THE EU WELCOMED TEN NEW COUNTRIES IN THE MOST SUCCESSFUL HISTORIC AND LARGEST SINGLE ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, WITH CYPRUS, THE CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, HUNGARY, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, MALTA, POLAND, THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC AND SLOVENIA BRINGING TOTAL MEMBERSHIP TO 25 COUNTRIES. THEN AT THE END OF THE YEAR, THE UNION TOOK BIG STRIDES TOWARDS A FURTHER ENLARGEMENT, CLOSING ACCESSION TALKS WITH BULGARIA AND ROMANIA, WHICH WILL JOIN THE UNION IN 2007, IF THEY ARE READY. OUR AIMS NOW ARE TO START NEGOTIATIONS WITH CROATIA AND TURKEY, TO GIVE CYPRUS OUR FULL SUPPORT IN MOVING TOWARDS RECONCILIATION AND A FINAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COMMUNITIES, AND TO CONSOLIDATE AND MOVE FORWARD THE PRE-ACCESSION STRATEGY FOR THE WESTERN BALKANS.

THE JOURNEY TO THIS POINT AND THE STEPS TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE ENLARGEMENT PROJECT BEGAN MANY YEARS AGO. THE ENLARGEMENT PROCESS HAS ALWAYS BEEN CLOSELY LINKED TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND THE TAIEX INSTRUMENT WAS ESTABLISHED ALMOST TEN YEARS AGO. SINCE THEN, TAIEX HAS BECOME AN INTEGRAL FEATURE OF THE PRE-ACCESSION STRATEGY, BOTH IN RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS BEING A TOOL TO SUPPORT EU POLICY OBJECTIVES BY RESPONDING EFFECTIVELY TO PRIORITY AREAS IDENTIFIED IN THE COMMISSION'S ANNUAL REPORTS. THESE ROLES REMAIN VALID AFTER THE FIRST WAVE OF ENLARGEMENT. FURTHERMORE, THE CONTINUED RISE IN DEMAND FOR SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND CORRESPONDINGLY FOR TAIEX SUPPORT, AS THIS 2004 REPORT DETAILS, DEMONSTRATES HOW VALUABLE THIS FORM OF SUPPORT CONTINUES TO BE.

IT IS THEREFORE WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT I PRESENT THIS REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE TAIEX INSTRUMENT IN 2004. THE REPORT PROVIDES A BROAD OVERVIEW OF THE DIVERSE RANGE OF ACTIVITIES, SERVICES AND TARGET GROUPS NOW INCLUDED WITHIN TAIEX OPERATIONS. IT ALSO DESCRIBES A FLEXIBLE AND COMPLEMENTARY TOOL HONED THROUGH MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE. TAIEX WILL CONTINUE TO BE A VALUABLE ASSET TO HELP CONSOLIDATE AND CARRY FORWARD WHAT THE UNION HAS ACHIEVED SO FAR.

OLLI REHN  
COMMISSIONER FOR ENLARGEMENT



# TAIEX ACTIVITY REPORT 2004

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## TAIEX MISSION

TO PROVIDE INSTITUTION BUILDING SUPPORT IN ALL AREAS OF THE EU *ACQUIS* WITH THE VIEW TO SUPPORT THE ALIGNMENT, APPLICATION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE *ACQUIS* IN THE NEW MEMBER STATES, THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES, THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF CYPRUS.

TO PROVIDE CENTRALLY MANAGED SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF APPROXIMATION, APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF EU LEGISLATION.

TO MEET DEMAND-DRIVEN REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES, THE COMMISSION SERVICES AND MEMBER STATES.

# INTRODUCTION

2004 was a momentous year for the history of the European Union and in particular in the field of enlargement. The biggest enlargement since its creation took place on 1st May with 10 new countries – Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Malta, Slovak Republic and Slovenia – joining the European Union. Romania and Bulgaria continued along the road to membership with agreement in the European Council that they would enter the Union on target in 2007, if they are ready.

The conclusions of the Council of 17th December 2004 confirmed a future in Europe for both Croatia and Turkey and agreed to open negotiations, under certain conditions, with these countries on 17th March and 3rd October 2005 respectively. The Stabilisation and Association processes moved forward, with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia applying for membership of the European Union. Additionally, relations with the other countries of the Western Balkans – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and Kosovo<sup>1</sup> – have improved as the Union started to shift its focus.

The TAIEX instrument therefore moved into its ninth year of operations with a very full plate and high expectations. The transition facility, in place for the continued assistance towards the new Member States, ensured that work was ongoing with all 10 countries in areas where further strengthening of administrative capacity was needed. Romania and Bulgaria continued to benefit from the expertise of all Member States to help ensure steady progress in institution building and capacity to implement the *acquis*. Assistance towards Turkey was intensified and with a widened mandate, a comprehensive programme of assistance for the countries of the Western Balkans was rolled out in the latter half of the year.

The growth in TAIEX activities showed a substantial increase in 2004. The total budget for TAIEX

operations rose to € 22.3 million, an increase of over 46% for 2003 (*see section on Financial Issues*). The number of technical assistance actions rose 9.4% to 1,103 compared to 1,008 events in 2003. The number of people reached by the TAIEX instrument was the highest ever, up over 26% with 28,726 officials from the beneficiary countries benefiting at least once from TAIEX assistance. Member State experts mobilised rose 15.2% to 4,822. By sector, the most substantial growth in the number of events was registered in Freedom, Security & Justice (+121.1%), in Agriculture and Food Safety (+57%) and Infrastructure (+45.5%). With 201 events organised in 2004, Agriculture and Food Safety was the area where TAIEX was the most active.

## CHALLENGES

Following the outcome of the referenda on the UN backed Annan Plan and the subsequent entry of the divided island of Cyprus into the Union on 1st May 2004, the Commission (responding to the invitation of the Council) proposed a comprehensive package of aid and trade measures aiming to put an end to the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot community. TAIEX was called upon to organise the programming and implementation of all institution building support to the Turkish Cypriot community in the context of this package. A programme of assistance was thus outlined and is ongoing.

In the second half of 2004, a programme of assistance for the countries of the Western Balkans began, covering such issues as internal market legislation, justice and home affairs matters, customs, state aid, transport, energy, agriculture and rural development, as well as training for parliamentary officials. By the end of the year, over 40 assistance actions were organised, reaching over 1,300 officials. Introductory multi-country seminars in Brussels will be followed by more targeted assistance on a single country basis.

<sup>1</sup> as defined in UN Security Council Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999

Indeed, programmed assistance by the TAIEX instrument increased in 2004 under the transition facility, Regional Training programme, the Western Balkans programme, and particularly through Peer Reviews, or Peer based assessments. A total of 50 peer reviews took place in Bulgaria and Romania in those key areas where further monitoring was needed. The subsequent Member State expert reports were distributed to the relevant Directorates General of the Commission to contribute to the 2004 Regular Reports and the final reports were sent to the Enlargement Group of the Council in November 2004. These reports continue to inform our on-going assistance actions.

TAIEX made a significant effort before accession to help the acceding countries to finalise the translations of the *acquis*. Attention then shifted to Bulgaria and Romania, as well as to Turkey and the Western Balkans. On-going work with the Translation Co-ordination Units of the acceding countries is now complete with regard to the finalisation of the primary legislation, namely the treaties. Work continues with regard to secondary legislation. For the translation of the *acquis* into Croatian and Turkish, discussions have taken place and the first translations of the *acquis* are now available via the TAIEX web-site to the general public, while Macedonian and Serbian texts will be added in early 2005.

## NEW INNOVATIONS

In 2004 and upon accession, some relationships evolved. Our main partners became new Member States. TAIEX will continue to lend assistance to these new Member States, but will also seek to call on their expertise for the benefit of others, expertise acquired through their own successful transition phase of legislative approximation to the *acquis communautaire*, and the process of learning best practices. In certain regards the new Member States are well placed to turn provider of expertise and share their knowledge with the Acceding and

Candidate Countries and the Western Balkans.

In order to access this new pool of expertise, TAIEX developed and launched the TAIEX Expert Database (ED), an on-line tool where these new Member State experts, as well as those from the old Member States, are invited to register and make themselves available to the TAIEX instrument. At the same time, TAIEX re-launched the Expert Stock Exchange, an on-line electronic platform where TAIEX advertises assistance requests and experts can offer assistance. These two new tools greatly help TAIEX to do what it does best: bringing people, practitioners and stakeholders, together. We look forward to many more experts registering as our operations and services grow in 2005 and beyond.

## PROSPECTS

In 2004, TAIEX extended its mission from pre-accession assistance to include post-accession assistance through the Transition facility. At the same time, it continues in its complementary role in preparing countries to meet the requirements for membership of the European Union. Negotiations are scheduled to start with Croatia and Turkey. TAIEX will once again be called upon to provide assistance with the Screening of negotiation chapters of the *acquis*, an important step in the process. Peer-based assessments are planned for Croatia and Turkey in 2005 where they will, for the first time, be receiving targeted TAIEX assistance in those areas where further institution building is needed. Peer reviews will continue in Bulgaria and Romania. Assistance to the countries of the Western Balkans will continue, with emphasis on a more demand-driven approach and support focused more on the particular needs of each country. A multi-annual programme of TAIEX assistance for the Turkish Cypriot community is in preparation and will be implemented when the instrument for financial support is adopted by the Member States.

Its usefulness, capacity and experience means the TAIEX instrument will most likely be one of the instruments used for the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy. With the number of partner countries having increased to 18 for the time being, 2005 promises to be another busy year for the TAIEX instrument.







# TAIEX

## Activities

## WESTERN BALKANS

Since June 2004, the TAIEX instrument has been available to the Western Balkans, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). The assistance to national administrations in their integration process towards the EU is varied and in substance ranges across the provisions of the *acquis communautaire*. At the same time, it is ensured that TAIEX carefully operates within the framework of the main objectives of CARDS programme as well as on priorities identified in the European Partnerships for each of the Western Balkans countries.

In the first phase of assistance, the TAIEX instrument organised around 40 multi-country seminars covering various areas such as internal market legislation, justice and home affairs, customs, state aid, transport, energy, agriculture and rural development, as well as providing training for parliamentary officials. These seminars, reaching more than 1,300 officials from the region, usually took place in Brussels where the Commission services are concentrated, and brought together officials from the Western Balkan administrations drafting (or dealing with) national legislation in the relevant fields.

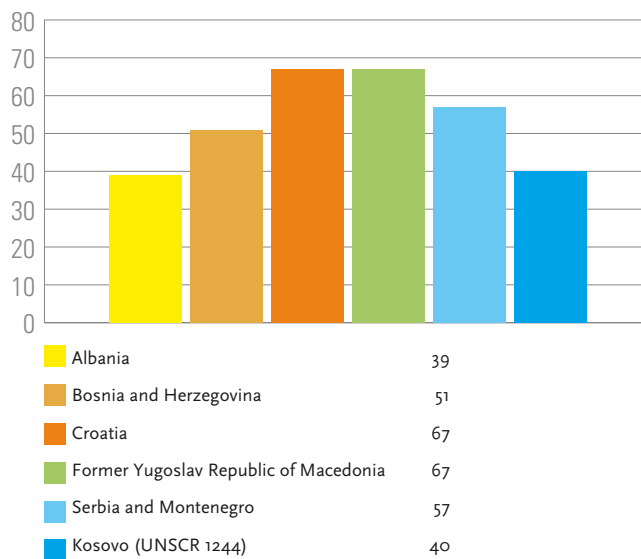
Integration into the European Union would not be possible or appropriate without the active involvement and scrutiny of legislative assemblies. Thus a further area of assistance focused on developing co-operation with and between national Parliaments in the region. The first seminar on the process of European Integration was organised for parliamentary officials in October 2004. Further training in 2005 is envisaged on the EU decision-making process and the functioning of parliamentary committees.

TAIEX quickly made available its databases to the potential candidates. In this regard, a first Round Table meeting on the *acquis* translation took place in September 2004, with representatives of all Western Balkan beneficiaries in attendance. Croatia has been the most active country in this area and since November 2004 it has started to feed into the TAIEX CCVista database (*see section on TAIEX Databases*) Croatian translations of the *acquis*, which are now available via the TAIEX website to the general public.

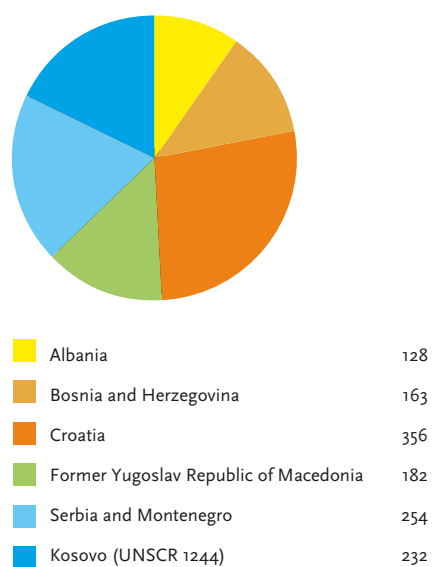
In 2004, the TAIEX instrument also introduced the administrations to Progress Editor – a tool offering a global overview of legislative progress in the process of harmonising national legislation to the EU *acquis*. The tool is used by European Commission services and national administrations and allows direct access to updated EU legislation. The database provides a clear overview of national measures in force (drafts, adopted legislation or translations), and at the same time cross references those measures to the related provisions of the *acquis communautaire*.

In 2005, the multi-country format will be followed by single country seminars, mostly in the countries themselves, therefore with greater possibilities for more targeted assistance. TAIEX will promote a more demand-driven approach and will focus on the particular needs of each of the countries of the Western Balkans. Advisory visits in various areas of EU legislation are envisaged to facilitate demand driven assistance, and are expected to help potential applicants to better understand their own needs and the type of assistance they can request. Such an approach should lead to an increase in assistance provided in 2005.

The number of TAIEX events attended by each beneficiary country in 2004



The number of participants from each beneficiary country at TAIEX events in 2004



## TAIEX ASSISTANCE TO THE TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY

Following the failure of the simultaneous referenda on the “Comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem” (Annan Plan) on 24 April 2004, the EU Council of Ministers expressed its regret that the accession of a united Cyprus to the EU was not possible. Cyprus entered the European Union as a divided island on 1 May 2004.

Responding to the invitation by the Council to prepare comprehensive proposals aimed at putting an end to the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot community and facilitating the reunification of Cyprus by encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community, the Commission proposed on 7 July 2004 a comprehensive package of aid and trade measures. In line with this package the TAIEX instrument widened its geographical coverage to the northern part of Cyprus. TAIEX is now in charge of programming and implementation of all institution building support for the Turkish Cypriot community. The overall objectives of the provision of assistance to the northern part of Cyprus are in line with the relevant Council conclusions aimed at ending the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot community and bringing it closer to the EU as well as facilitating a future re-unification of the island. Specifically, the assistance focuses on preparing the Turkish Cypriot community for the future application of the *acquis* after a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

To reach these objectives, TAIEX initially identified priority areas of the *acquis* in close co-operation with the various Commission services. Focus was placed on areas which could facilitate trade across the ‘Green Line’ which became possible when the ‘Green Line’ Regulation came into force on 23 August 2004<sup>1</sup>.

The initial programme of activities was categorised in four main groups targeted to support the policy measures mentioned above.

### ASSESSMENT MISSIONS

Carefully selected teams of experts from the Member States were mobilised to the northern part of Cyprus not only to further assess the current situation, but also to actively familiarise the Turkish Cypriot community with the requirements of the *acquis* in a given sector. The missions focused on trade related issues, aid related issues and other important areas identified in co-operation with the competent Commission services. Assessments were, amongst others, carried out in the field of Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment, Food safety, Statistics, Customs and Justice and Home Affairs. The results of the missions highlighted the potential problem areas and the recommendations for further action. Further assistance was then programmed on the basis of these findings.

### INFORMATION/AWARENESS SEMINARS

Another key aspect in the programme was the attendance of representatives from the Turkish Cypriot community at general introductory seminars and training sessions held in the northern part of Cyprus as well as in Brussels. A wide range of topics were covered. A large opening seminar for all local stakeholders of the Turkish Cypriot community was held in June 2004 on the principles of the Internal Market which formally marked the opening of the TAIEX assistance programme to the northern part of Cyprus.

<sup>1</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 866/2004 of 29 April 2004 on a regime under Article 2 of Protocol 10 to the Act of Accession, OJ L 206, 9.6. 2004, p. 51

## SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 'GREEN LINE' REGULATION

In a number of areas, especially related to the facilitation of trade, and the customs and the taxation sectors, TAIEX engaged experts to support the implementation of the 'Green Line' Regulation. A long-term programme on assistance in the customs sector was initiated and experts were placed on the ground to assist with procedures relating to the issuing of origin certificates by the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce.

Furthermore, preparation was made for the introduction of a programme required by the 'Green Line' regulation which allows for certain plants and plant products to cross from the northern part of the island to the government controlled areas of the Republic of Cyprus. Independent phytosanitary experts were appointed by the Commission to carry out inspections and sign the relevant accompanying phytosanitary reports. The experts assist the Turkish Cypriot community in meeting the requirements in line with the provisions of the EU phytosanitary *acquis* which will allow trade in citrus fruits, potatoes and other products in the future. Several inspections on potatoes and citrus fruits were carried out in 2004.

## EXPERTS ON THE GROUND

Short term assistance on drafting legislation was also provided in the form of individual expert missions, aimed at giving advice in drafting new rules compatible with the *acquis*, especially in areas reflecting the identified priorities such as veterinary issues and public procurement. This assistance will enable the Turkish Cypriot community to better apply the *acquis* after a future settlement.



## INDIVIDUAL MOBILISATION – EXPERT VISITS & STUDY VISITS

The TAIEX instrument has always aimed at being flexible and sensitive to the demands of the beneficiaries and in this regard, Individual Mobilisations provide an important service. This concerns the organisation of targeted Expert and Study Visits, designed to provide short term assistance to beneficiary countries on the approximation and implementation of EU legislation. As a demand driven service, activities depend entirely on requests received from the beneficiary countries.

On a Study Visit, one or more officials of the Beneficiary countries visit a Member State administration, providing a context for working alongside Member State officials to discuss legislation, experience first-hand administrative procedures and infrastructure or seeing examples of best practice. Expert Missions involve an exchange of best practice in the other direction, and is when a beneficiary country hosts one or more Member State experts.

There may be different aims of such exchanges, whether to discuss legislation at its drafting stage, present examples of best practice or lend assistance where requested. The range of sectors and institutions involved in such TAIEX organised exchanges is broad. So while this might in the main involve legislators, it might equally involve for example, police officers in victim interview scenarios, customs officials carrying out checks in an airport, or veterinary experts in the field. In all events, the meetings are characterised by an exchange of knowledge between the beneficiary countries and the expert.

A year of transition for TAIEX individual mobilisation assistance, 2004 has been characterized by an increased number of events (up by 12%) but also a shift in the type of requests from the beneficiary countries. The flow of requests coming from the soon-to-be new Member States during the first half of the year focused on the final stages in legislative approximation. The focus then progressively shifted in the latter half of the year to one of implementation and enforcement. At the same time, demand

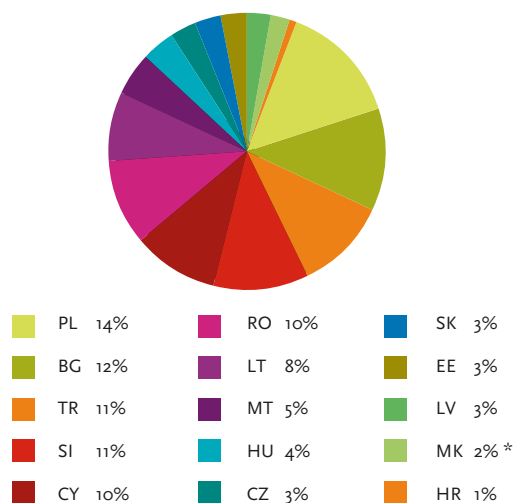
from the Acceding and Candidate Countries – Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey – has risen sharply, representing over a third of activities in 2004, as they progressively become the main beneficiaries of this horizontal assistance in their preparation efforts for EU membership. Additionally since autumn 2004, TAIEX started to receive requests of technical assistance from the administrations of the Western Balkan Countries.

Individual mobilisation assistance actions totalled 206 in 2004, up from 179 in 2003, representing an average of 17.2 visits per month, each lasting up to one week. The larger Member States are still the main providers of expertise in 2004. UK is still in first position (one fifth of the events) followed by Germany (10%) and France (9%), Greece (8%), Ireland (7%) and Austria (7%), Italy (6%), Belgium (5%) and the Netherlands (5%).

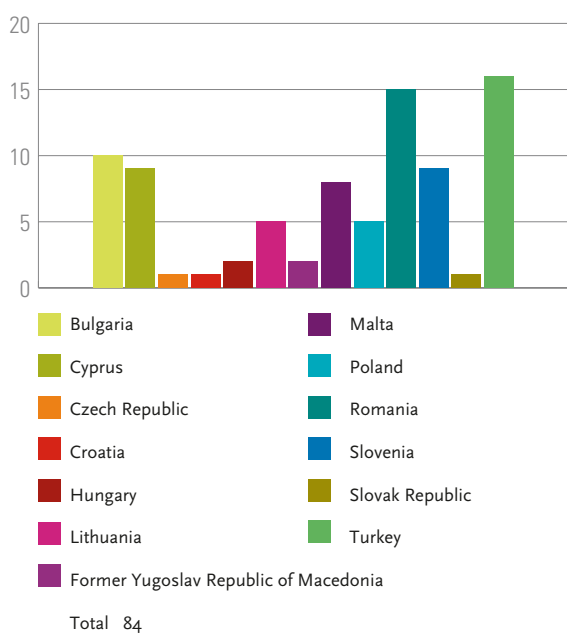
In terms of subject matter, this service covers the whole *acquis* and is non-sector specific. This service has covered a wide number of areas, most particularly in the agricultural sector, representing over one quarter of exchanges, but also for example in the fields of Freedom, Security & Justice, Consumer and Health protection or the Single Market, particularly on Free Movement of Goods issues.

As the number of TAIEX beneficiaries increases, the demand for this targeted form of technical assistance is expected to rise sharply. At the same time, the capacity of the TAIEX instrument to deal with this rising demand and identify and match suitable Member State experts to the needs, is greatly facilitated by the establishment of the TAIEX Expert Database (*see TAIEX Expert Database*).

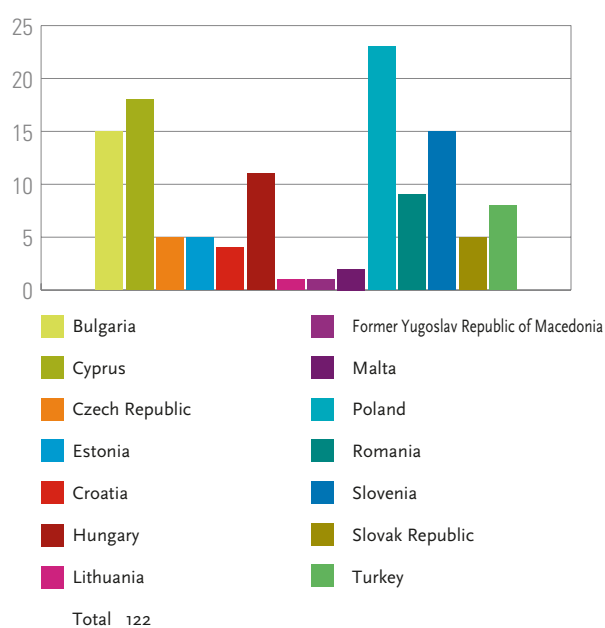
## Study Visits & Expert Visits combined



## TAIEX beneficiary countries benefiting from Expert visits in 2004



## TAIEX beneficiary countries participating in Study visits in 2004



\* Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: provisional code that does not affect the definitive denomination of the country to be attributed after the conclusion of the negotiations currently taking place in the United Nations

## PEER REVIEWS, ASSESSMENT MISSIONS AND ADVISORY VISITS

The overall objective of a Peer Review, or of peer review type assistance, is to find out whether adequate administrative infrastructure and capacity are in place in order to ensure full implementation of the *acquis*, and subsequently to provide assistance to further that aim. In concrete terms, Peer Reviews serve to assist acceding countries in terms of pinpointing areas that require further strengthening of their administration, and as an additional information input to the Commission's monitoring exercises, in particular the Regular Reports for Bulgaria and Romania, published in autumn 2004.

Reviews were carried out in several sectors highlighted within the Action Plans on Administrative and Judicial Capacity. The 2003 Regular Reports had also identified particular problem areas where a peer review could be beneficial or where administrative arrangements have advanced to the stage where it would now be useful to take stock of the achievements made and identify where further work was still required. Such reviews helped to support both the implementation of the Road maps and the targeting of Phare assistance which was significantly increased for Bulgaria and Romania during 2004.

As in previous years, peer reviews were not considered as inspections in the classical sense, but rather as an assistance mechanism of which a better understanding of the *gaps* still to be filled, form an integral part. As a consequence both the Acceding Countries and the European Commission are each better informed about the state of administrative preparations and can take remedial actions as necessary. For Bulgaria and Romania, the need to assess administrative capacity and to provide assistance remained high in advance of their accession to the Union. A total of 52 Peer Reviews took place in 2004 for Bulgaria (24) and Romania (28).

Building on the success of the Peer Reviews conducted in 2004, the scope of peer-based assessments will be extended during 2005. In addition to the Peer Reviews, it will also be possible to conduct Assessment Missions and Advisory Visits to all TAIEX beneficiary countries, extending the eight Advisory Visits organised to new Member States in 2004.

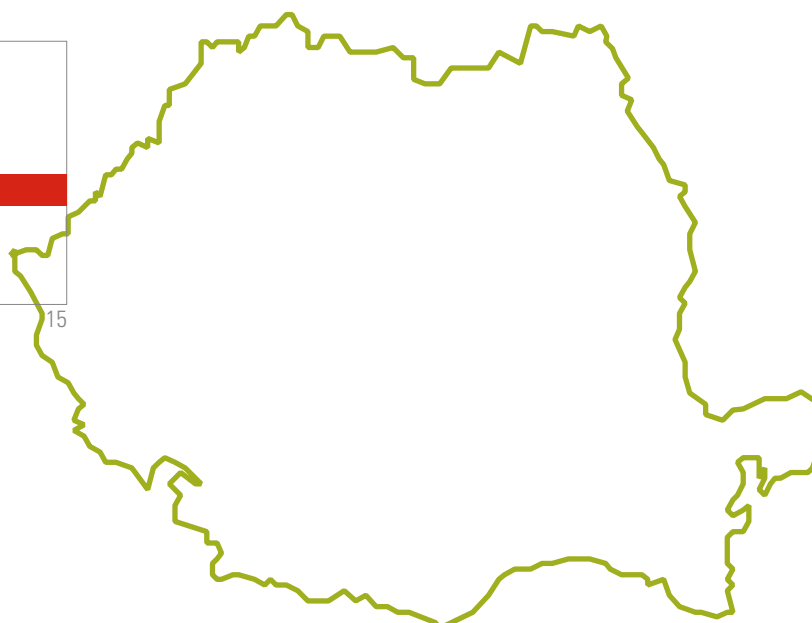
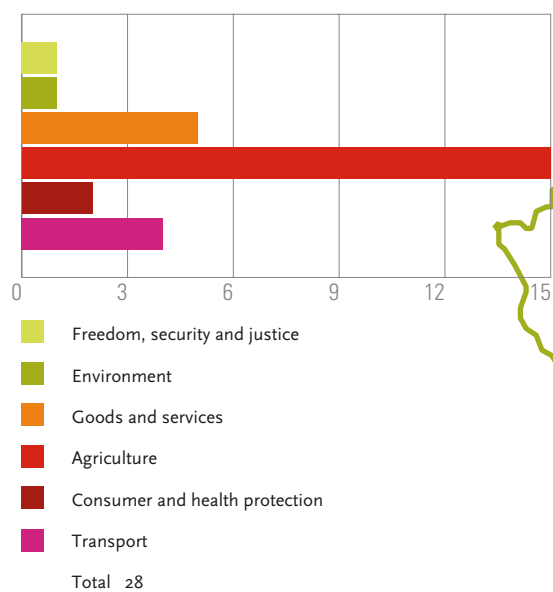
Assessment Missions can be conducted where formal monitoring is not the aim but where the purpose would be to identify needs, provide a gap analysis or elaborate a strategy in a given sector. Such an approach is foreseen as a mechanism for assistance to the Turkish Cypriot community. Advisory visits are a new third type of peer-based assessments within this category. These visits would be organised at the request of the beneficiary country to assist them to identify gaps in their administrative or legislative preparations. Such assistance might be foreseen for the countries of the Western Balkans (*See Western Balkans*). Whilst Peer Reviews will continue to be organised for Bulgaria and Romania, assessment missions and advisory visits are envisaged for all beneficiary countries including the new Member States.



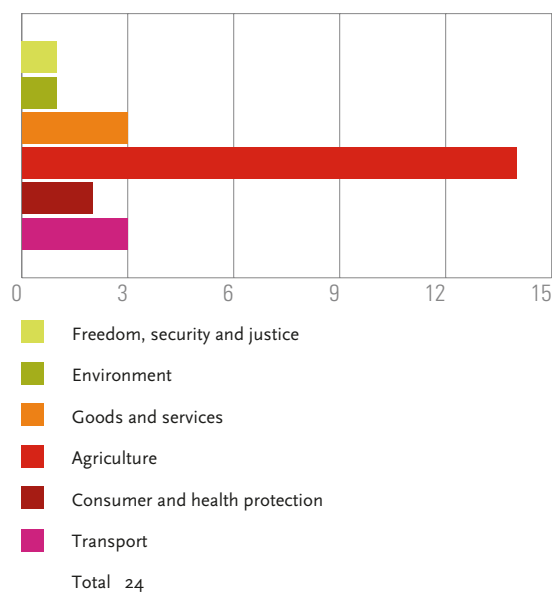
## Peer Reviews for Acceding Countries per Sector in 2004



### Romania



### Bulgaria



## REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

The Regional Training Programme's (RTP) main objective is to provide training on the implementation and enforcement of different key areas of the *acquis communautaire*, in which the regional and local authorities have a particularly important role to play. This is achieved through the use of a *training the trainers* concept, as public officials are trained to become *RTP Experts*. They in turn are then responsible for co-organising assistance with the support of TAIEX on EU legislation and its implementation and enforcement in their region.

Using this approach allows TAIEX to access the RTP Experts' extensive networks when targeting the relevant stakeholders from the public sector, the business community and civil society. The RTP Experts are also well placed to identify and highlight the challenges currently facing their respective regions, and to deal with these specific issues during the training events. The positive results of the technical assistance offered by the RTP are evident in a number of ways, for instance by the exchange of 'best practice' from and between Member States, but even more importantly by the building of networks between the different stakeholders in the regions.

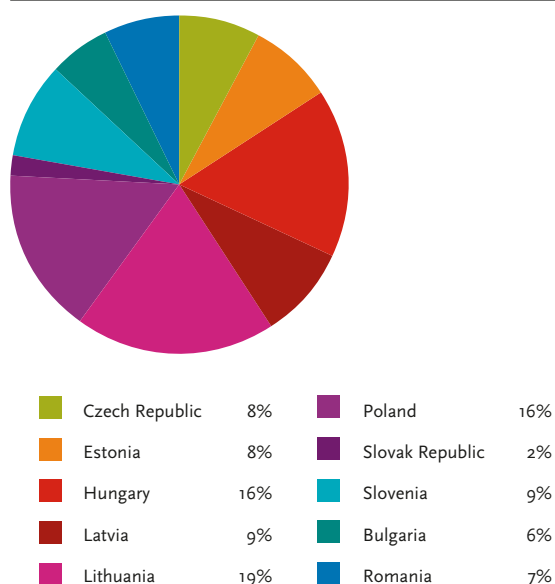
In 2004 the number of RTP events rose 40% year-on-year to total 200, reaching over 8,600 local officials and stakeholders at regional level. To enhance interactivity and to promote the exchange of practical experience and best practice, the number of participants per event was more targeted, concentrating on groups of stakeholders: attendance at each event averaged 43 participants compared to 73 participants per event in the previous year.

The areas that continue to receive particular focus are environment, food safety and public procurement as well as consumer protection, intellectual property rights, social policy and transport policy. As the RTP Experts have gained more experience, along with the positive developments and progress in their specific region, RTP assistance has adapted according to their needs. For example, one particular environment workshop on issues connected to the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances as dealt by the *Seveso Directive*<sup>1</sup> took place in Pleven, Bulgaria. The training included a site visit to an industrial location that implements the Directive, a practical experience aimed at provoking lessons through useful comparative examples. Following an event in Estonia on consumer protection, a forum was launched for strengthening the communication between consumer organisations and the surveillance authority (Consumer Protection Board of Estonia).

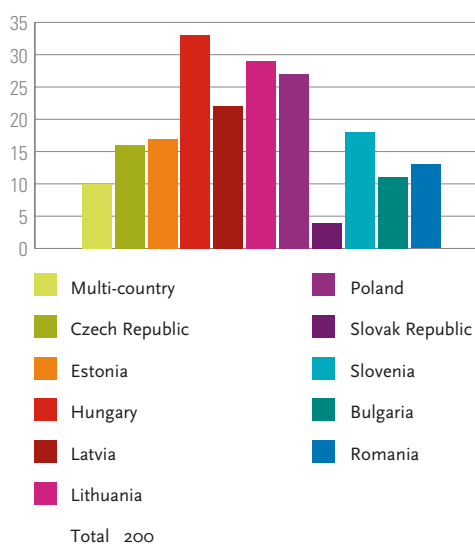
During 2004, RTP began training 40 new RTP Experts from Bulgaria, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Romania, who will start to co-organise their first workshops in the second half of 2005. A further 40 RTP Experts from Cyprus including from the Turkish Cypriot community will join the programme in 2005. These additions will bring to over 200 the total number of RTP Experts on the programme for 2005. With a significant *multiplier effect*, the aim is to continue reaching a wide audience in the regions of the beneficiary countries.

<sup>1</sup> Council Directive 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996, OJ L 010, 14/01/1997 P. 0013 - 0033

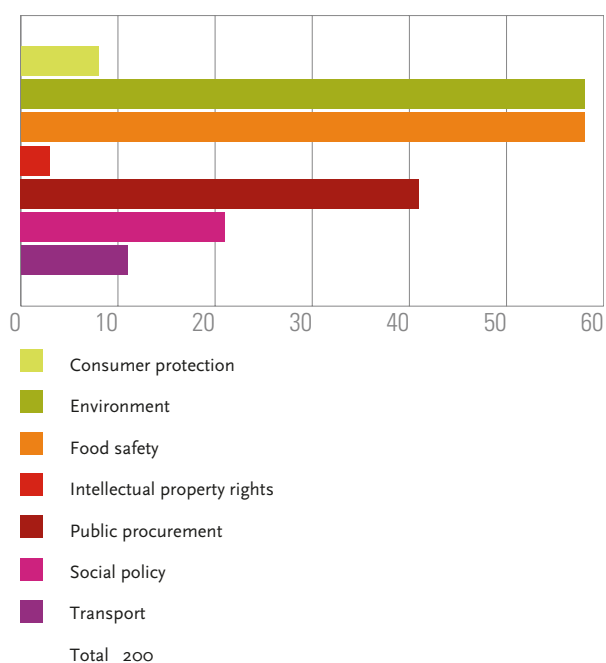
The breakdown according to number of participants in RTP assistance in 2004 :



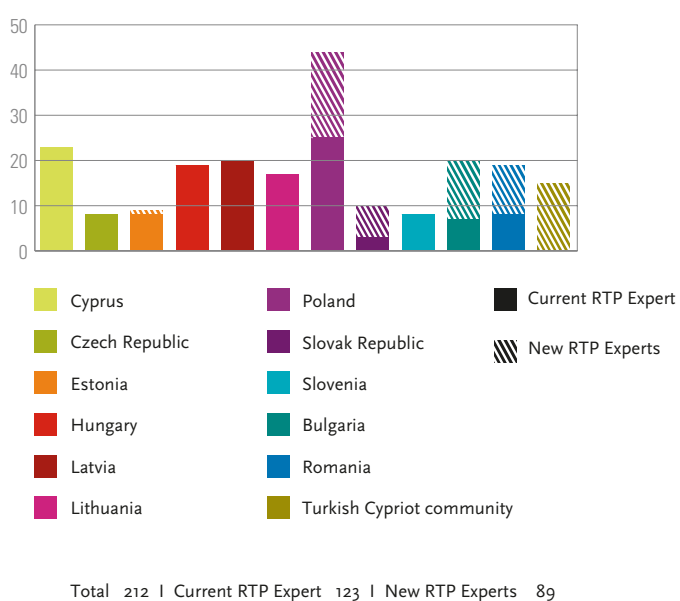
Total number of events in 2004 according to TAIEX beneficiary:



Total number of events in 2004 according to the area of the *acquis*:



Current Regional Training Programme Experts in 2004 and those foreseen for 2005



## TRANSLATION

Prior to accession to the European Union, each would-be Member State needs to ensure that all basic EU legislation is translated into the language that it would like to become a new EU official language. This responsibility which lies with the acceding countries concerns firstly primary legislation, namely the Treaties, but also a raft of secondary legislation, i.e. directives, regulations and decisions as well as agreements, Court judgements, etc.

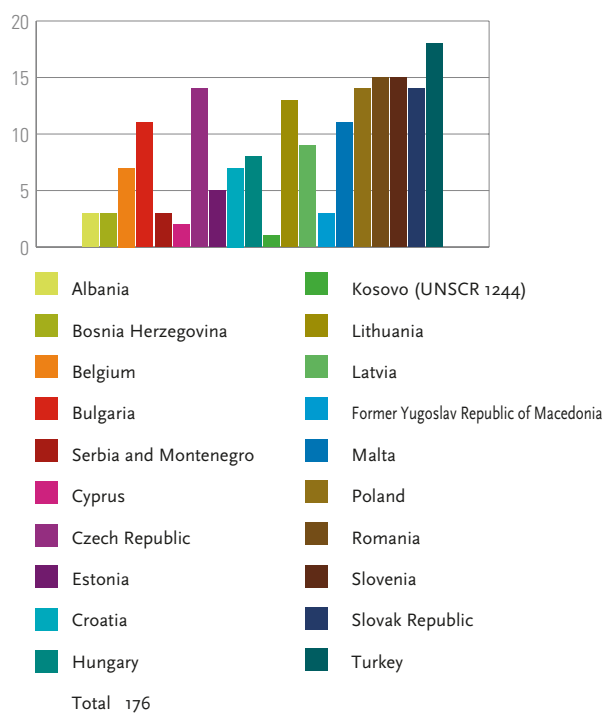
For eight years now, the TAIEX instrument has provided the main assistance to the candidate countries in their significant efforts to achieve this task within the time frame leading up to accession. TAIEX involvement has included the establishment and funding of Translation Co-ordination Units (TCUs) in the countries themselves, and the continued co-ordination support over the years from the Union's side.

In the months before the accession of the new Member States translation activities intensified, and continued at a high rhythm throughout the year. TAIEX continued to assist the TCUs of the new Member States also after accession, in particular organising regular technical meetings with the Legal Services of the Commission and of the Council finalising all translations. With each new Member State translating more than 90,000 pages of the Official Journal, the achievement was significant.

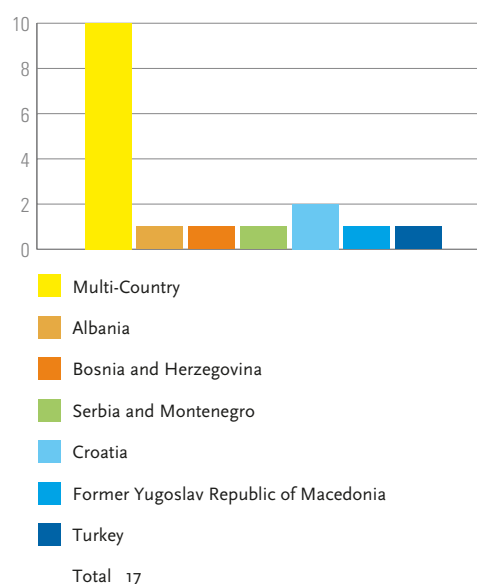
At the same time, the candidate countries Bulgaria and Romania, which became more aware of the need for complete accurate and timely translation of the *acquis*, were systematically invited to attend events in this area. Apart from the above mentioned technical meetings taking place on a monthly basis in Brussels, other assistance included in particular the in-depth training of lawyer-linguists at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

Building on experience gained over the years and the lessons learnt to start early, TAIEX organised in September 2004 the first Round table for the Western Balkan countries. Through further workshops on the translation of the *acquis* into their national languages, TAIEX established contacts for further co-operation with newly created translation units within the central administrations of the Western Balkans. These meetings served to explain the role and importance of translation in the legislative process of the European Union. TAIEX has thus offered its helping hand to facilitate the management of translation processes in these new beneficiary countries, allowing them to gain from the previous experiences of the new Member States and the Candidate Countries.

Numbers of officials from TAIEX beneficiaries involved in 2004 in TAIEX translation activities



Numbers of events per TAIEX beneficiary in 2004

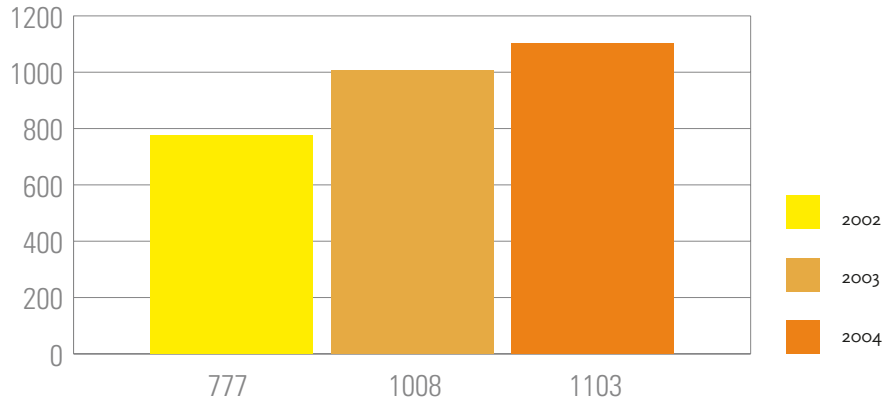


Lawyer-Linguists of the European Commission's Legal Service who participated in the finalisation the translations of the *acquis communautaire*, standing over the entire *acquis* in Official Journal form

## KEY STATISTICS

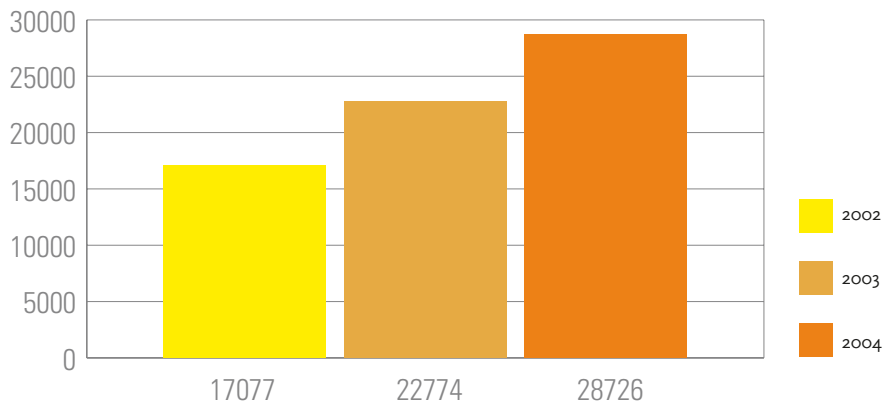
### Total number of events

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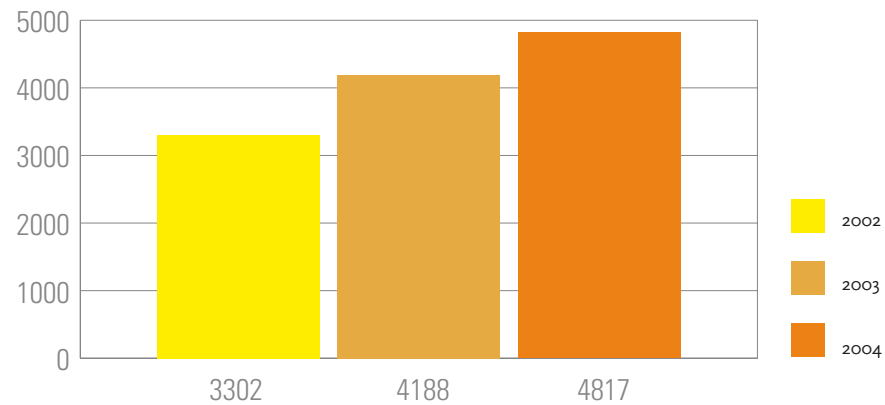
### Total number of participants

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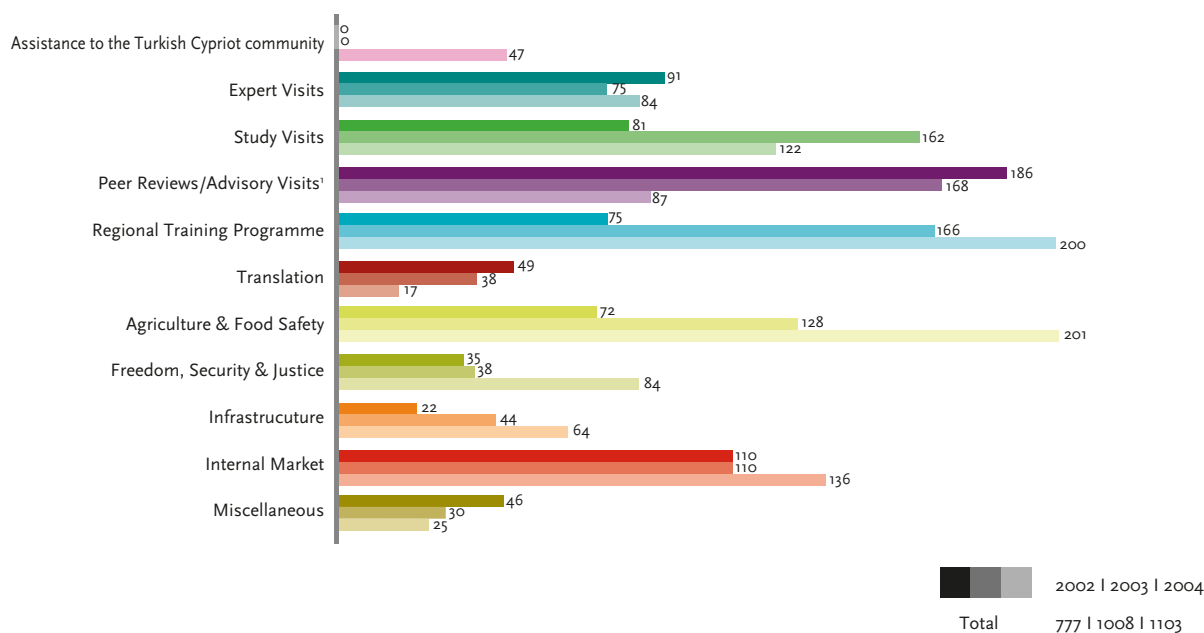


### Total number of experts

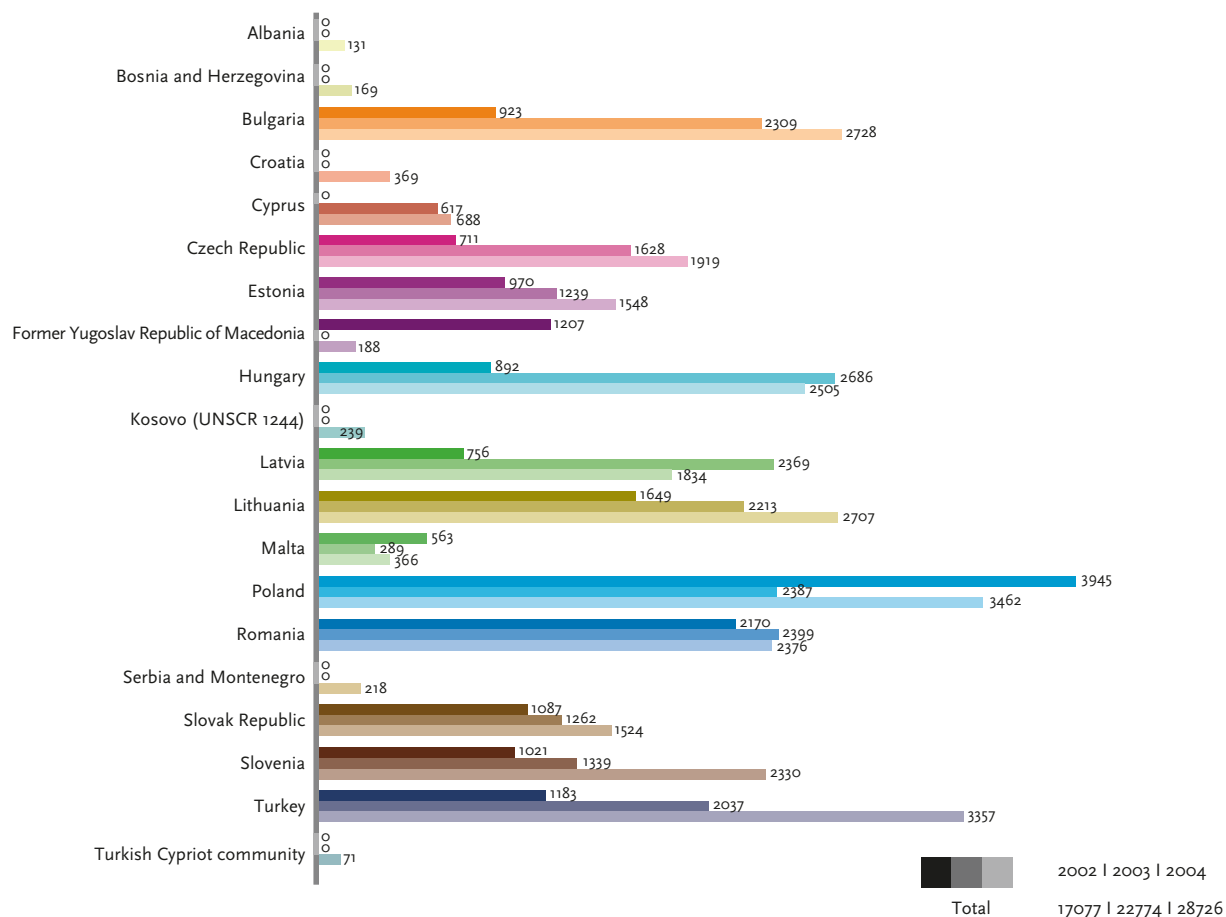
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## Breakdown of assistance per sector/target group/form of assistance

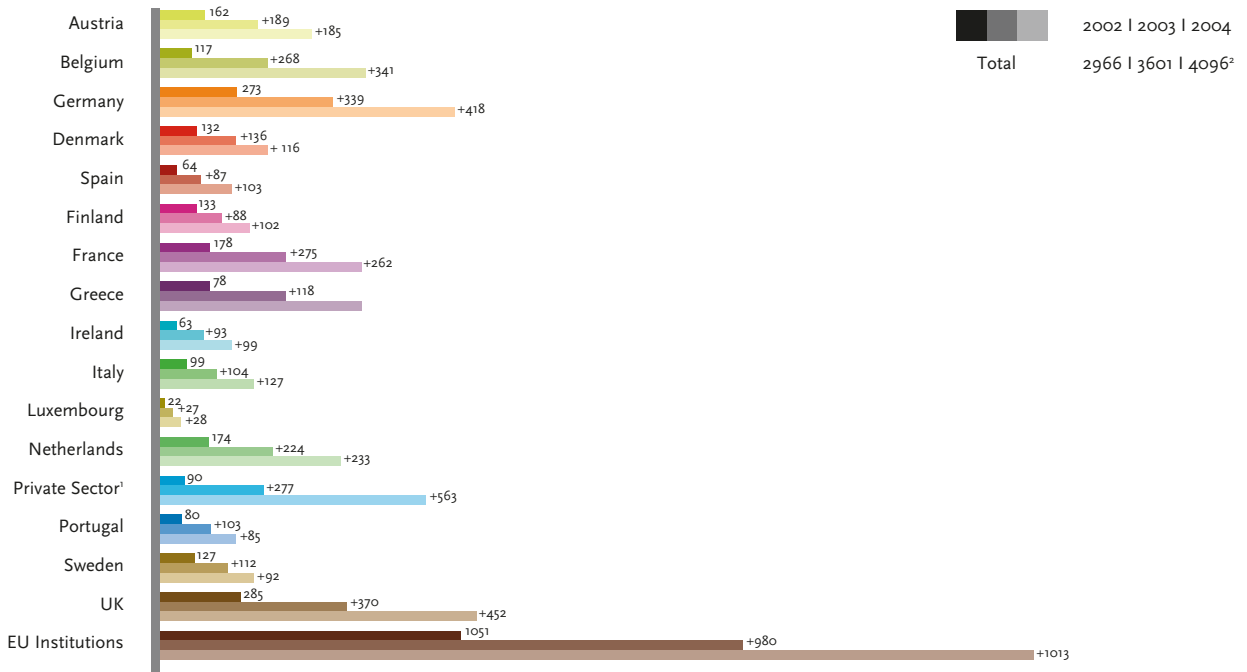


## Breakdown of participants by TAIEX beneficiary country

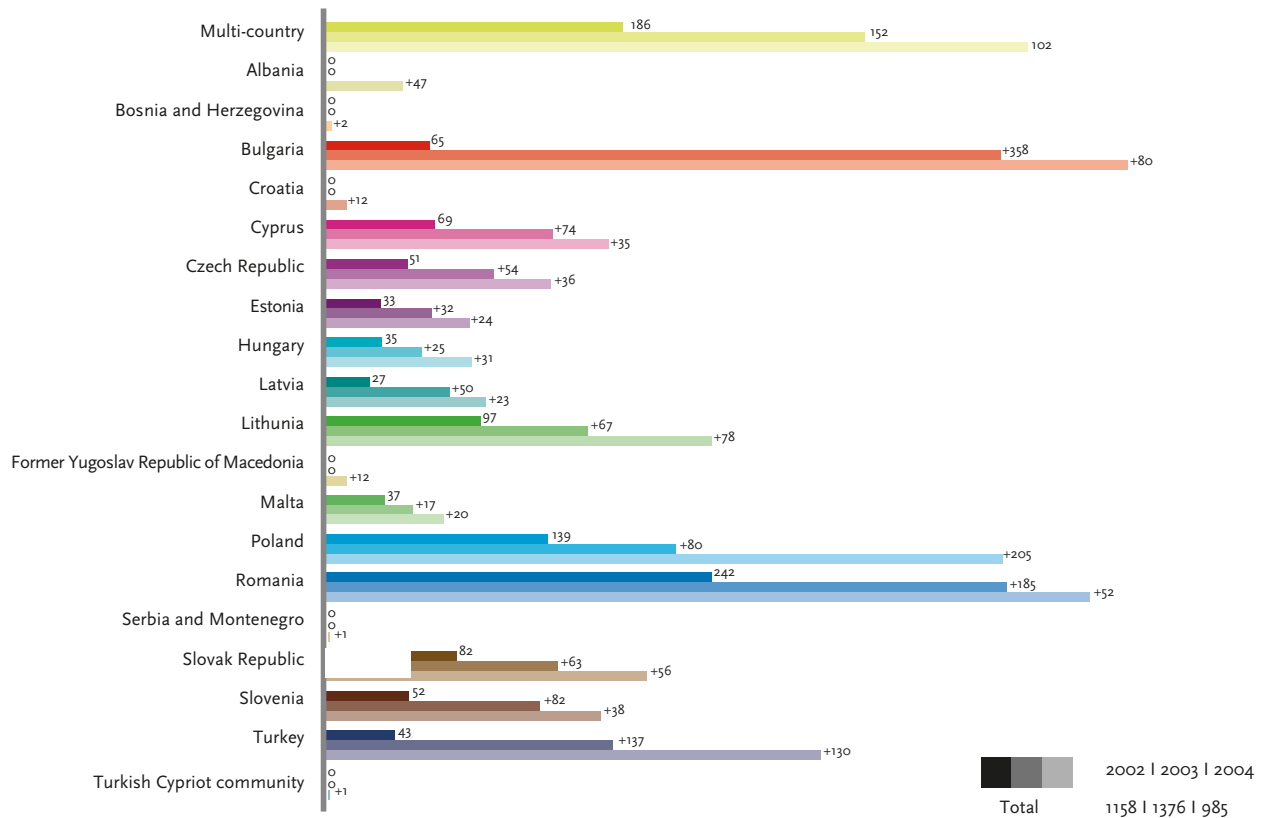


<sup>1</sup> including preparatory meetings

### Number of experts from the EU 15 Member States and the EU Institutions



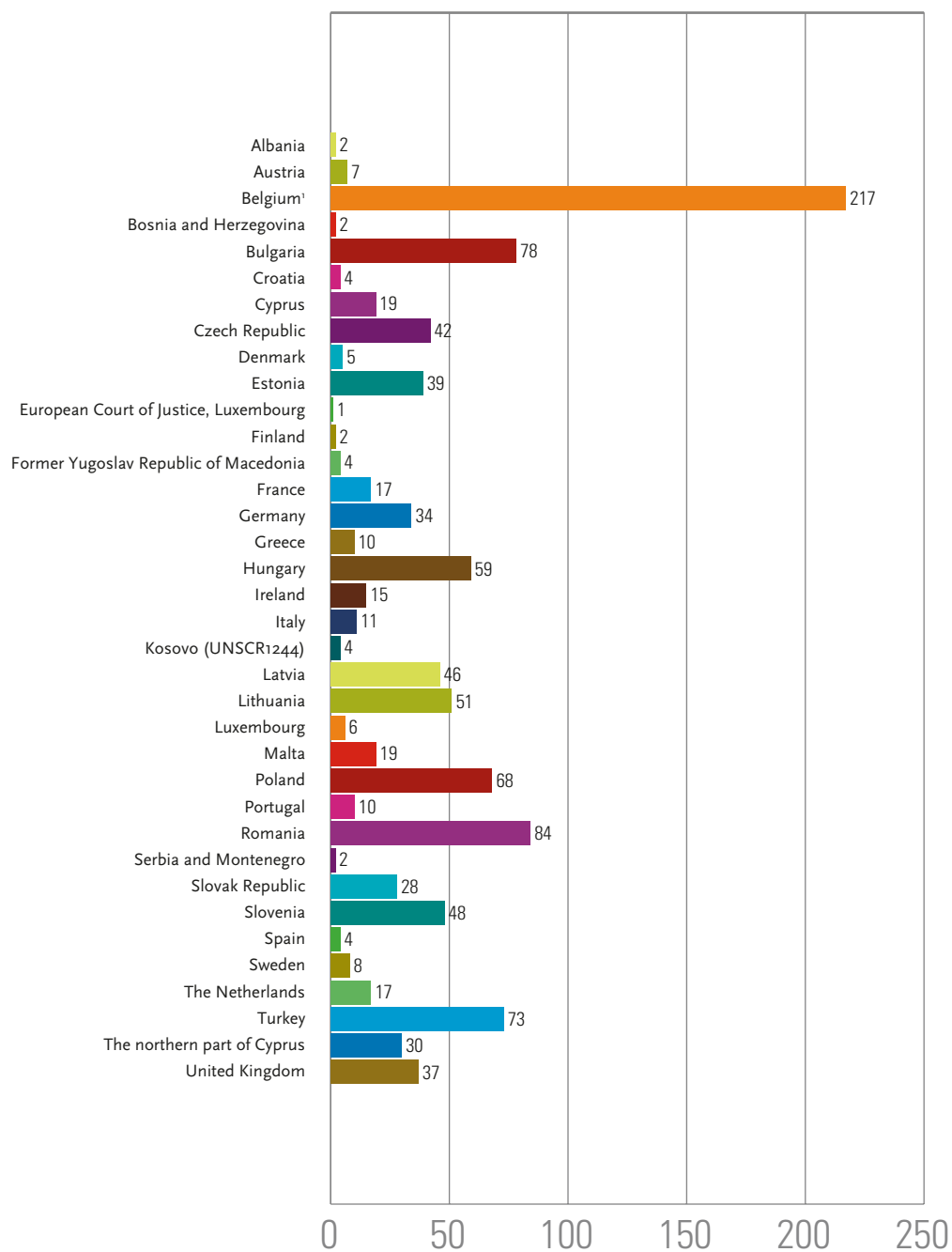
### Origin of requests for assistance received according to TAIEX beneficiary



1 Private Sector experts denote all non public sector experts, including academics and NGO members  
 2 This figure excludes experts used from May 1st from the new Member States



## Breakdown of TAIEX assistance according to host country and/or location



Total 1103

<sup>1</sup> Events marked as taking place in Belgium combine those hosted in Brussels by the European Commission as well as those hosted by the Belgian administration

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SAFETY

The EU integrated approach to food safety aims to assure a high level of food safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health within the European Union through coherent stable-to-table measures and adequate monitoring, while ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market.

As an illustration of the importance of the sector and of the continued requirement for assistance from the beneficiary countries, the number of agriculture and food safety events increased to 201 in 2004, including 89 multi-country events. The scope of activity also widened to reflect the range of needs.

During the approach to the accession of the 10 new Member States, particular emphasis was placed on the issues of immediate importance such as the operation of Border Inspection Posts, the preparation of contingency plans and the fine-tuning of veterinary informatics systems.

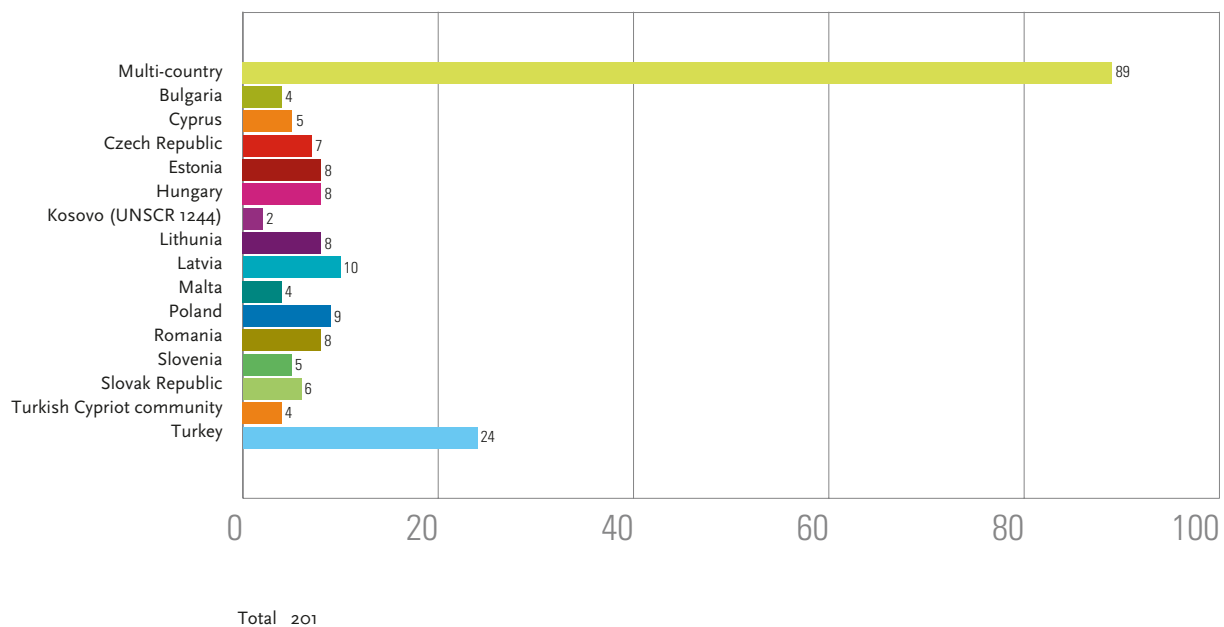
In order to help train large numbers of staff recently recruited to the ministries of agriculture and veterinary authorities, a new initiative was established to provide training on EU agricultural legislation. Large groups of new recruits from the new Member State administrations visited Brussels to be briefed by European Commission and Member State experts. As well as providing direct access to these experts, it also gave the participants an opportunity to develop contacts with fellow officials from their neighbouring administrations. The programme covered 16 agricultural and veterinary themes and provided training for over 850 officials.

In light of the continued efforts required to establish and develop national Paying Agencies for the delivery and control of agricultural support payments, seminars were also held to offer guidance on accreditation and auditing requirements.

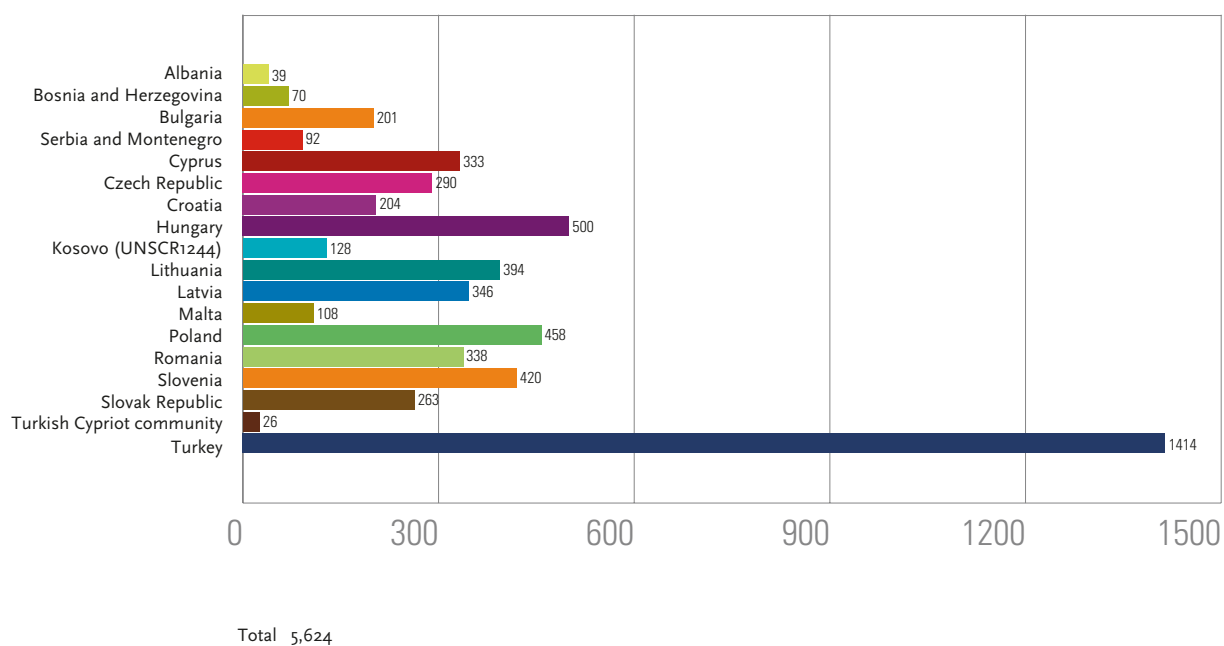
The inclusion of an increasing number of bilateral events has meant that TAIEX assistance has reached larger audiences covering a broad spectrum of representatives from industry as well as national and regional authorities covering topics such as food quality, the establishment of producer organisations and development of the farm accountancy data network.

In 2004, assistance also began in this broad area for the administrations of the Western Balkans. Food safety policy and the principles and instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy formed the basis for the initial phase of this assistance. Follow up assistance has provided a more detailed presentation of more specific elements of food safety legislation. This direction is expected to continue in 2005.

## Number of events according to TAIEX beneficiary country



## Numbers of officials from TAIEX beneficiaries benefiting from assistance in the field of Agriculture & Food Safety



## FREEDOM, SECURITY AND JUSTICE

One of the fundamental objectives and challenges of the European Union is to offer its citizens an area of freedom, security and justice, (Title VI of the EU Treaty (Articles 29 – 42) and Title IV of the EC Treaty (Articles 61 – 69)). In this area, the *acquis communautaire* continues to evolve faster than any other, which explains why TAIEX accords particular importance to bringing focused assistance to the new Member States, and particularly to the candidate countries, and in 2004 to the Western Balkans. Assistance actions in the field rose to 84 in 2004, up sharply from 38 in 2003.

The range of legislation and consequently assistance is wide, covering issues such as Schengen, visa policy, asylum, migration, judicial cooperation in civil matters with cross-border implications, judicial cooperation in criminal matters, organised crime, terrorism and police co-operation. At the same time, the target groups remain varied and diverse, composed not only of officials of the Ministries of Justice and the Ministries of Interior but very often includes those who have to apply the *acquis* in their daily work: judges, prosecutors, police officials, other law enforcement agencies, border guards, officials from migration and asylum authorities, customs departments etc.

While TAIEX does receive numerous and varied demands in this sector, responding to the political priorities of the Union entails at the same time an important element of programming of assistance in this sector. For example, some 20 seminars were organised on the fight against organised crime and terrorism and related measures, particularly on police co-operation and judicial co-operation in criminal law matters, asset seizure and confiscation, money laundering, trafficking in human beings, cultural property crime and counterfeiting of the euro. In this regard, TAIEX worked closely on 4 large seminars with EUROPOL who regularly contribute along with EUROJUST to a wide range of actions. Nine further seminars looked at judicial co-operation in civil law matters, often with specific foci e.g. custody of children and civil aspects of child

abduction. Six events covered asylum and migration matters, very much with a focus on the latest directives, such as on rights to family reunification, on the status of long-term residents, on residence permits for victims of trafficking, on status of third country nationals and refugees and the reception of asylum seekers. Five seminars for Turkey covered freedom of expression issues, as well as judicial ethics, and more assistance in the human rights field are expected in 2005.

### WESTERN BALKANS

TAIEX assistance was also extended in late 2004 to the Western Balkans, with a series aimed at presenting developments and trends and the EU's current and proposed measures. These seminars – each on major areas of the *acquis* such as the fight against organised crime, asylum and migration, judicial co-operation in civil and criminal matters – took place in Brussels on a multi-country basis. It is planned in 2005 to extend this assistance to the countries themselves, allowing for better and more extensive communication to a wider group of officials, and more tailored assistance to the needs of individual countries.

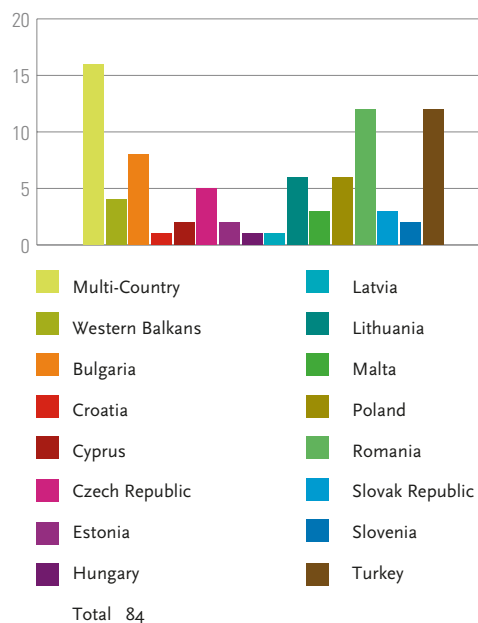
### EUROPEAN LAW ISSUES

Apart from the assistance given in the area of Freedom, Security and Justice, TAIEX also offered programmed assistance of over 30 seminars on issues of classical European law. In this context, seminars were organised in all ten new Member States on the Infringement Procedure (Art. 226 EC Treaty) to explain to representatives of all line Ministries, how the Commission will proceed against non notification of a directive, the non implementation of a legislative measure or the false implementation of a directive. This series of seminars was highly appreciated by the ten new Member States.

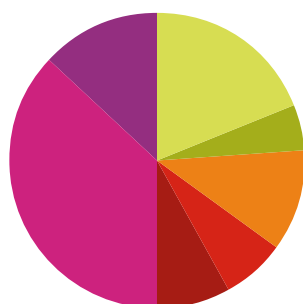
Equally, TAIEX organised in all the ten new Member States two-day workshops with expert judges from the Supreme Administrative Courts of old Member States on the Preliminary Ruling Procedure (Art. 234 EC Treaty). After accession, the lower courts of the new Member States can, while the highest courts must refer their case to the European Court of Justice, when a question of Community law is involved.

In response to an institutional weakness identified in the European Commission Regular Reports of 2003, TAIEX developed contacts with the National Institute of Magistracy of Romania in order to develop a series of assistance for regional judges. The European Court of Justice made available experts to support this series of 21 seminars covering general principles of Community Law, procedures before the European Court Justice, case law matters, as well as judicial co-operation in criminal and civil law issues. This series will conclude in the summer of 2005.

Number of events in 2004 according to TAIEX beneficiary country:

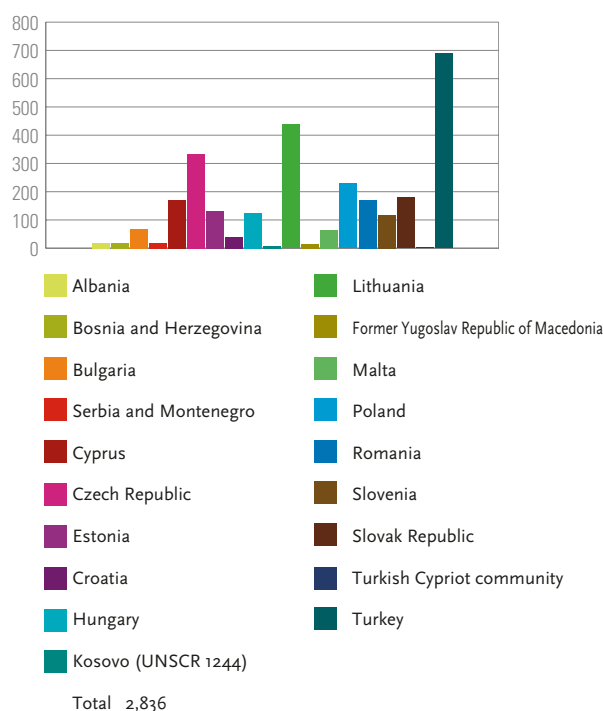


Areas of legislation covered in 2004:



Organised Crime	19%	16
Criminal Law Co-operation	5%	4
Civil Law Co-operation	11%	9
Asylum & Migration	7%	6
Human Rights	8%	7
EC Law issues	37%	31
Miscellaneous	13%	11

Numbers of officials from TAIEX beneficiaries benefiting from TAIEX JLS assistance



## INFRASTRUCTURE

TAIEX assistance in the maritime, inland and air transport sectors through some 30 workshops in the first half of 2004 was widened in the second half of the year to embrace EU provisions regulating the energy and environment sectors. TAIEX assistance was also available in 2004 in the field of Intellectual Property Rights. By the end of the year, 64 technical assistance actions in these areas were organised, compared to 44 in 2003. The target audience consisted of officials coming from the relevant central administrations and line ministries as well as officials and legal officers working in the patent offices from all eligible TAIEX beneficiaries.

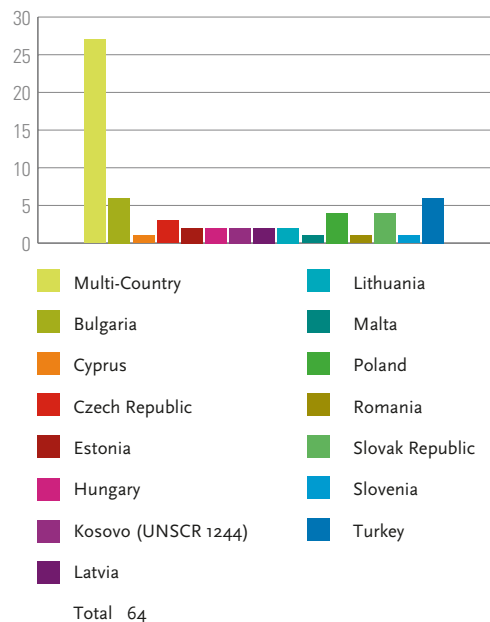
Technical assistance in these areas was complemented by a successful collaboration with partners including the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) in offering a programmed approach throughout the year.

The area of activities covered included 3 actions on the safe operating of *Roll on/ Roll off* ferries, training on the use of specialised marine equipment and training on marine traffic monitoring for EMSA; 8 actions with WIPO including the legal protection of designs, trademarks and geographical indications and the enforcement of intellectual property rights; and 5 workshops with the JRC including actions on techniques for the monitoring of landslides, the calibration of surface water and the ecological status assessment system.

It is foreseen that this approach will be extended in 2005 to include events to be co-organised with EUROCONTROL and the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) on implementing the aviation *acquis* particularly in the field of security and safety.

In mid 2004, five multi-country events were organised in Brussels to introduce to the countries of the Western Balkans developments and trends in the energy, environmental and transport sectors. The seminars, which served as an introduction to the basic *acquis* in these areas, will also be organised in 2005 to reach a wider audience at both a central and regional level.

The number of events per TAIEX beneficiary country in 2004



## INTERNAL MARKET

The single market is one of the Union's core pillars. With barriers gone, people, goods, services and money should be able to move around Europe as freely as within one country. To create the single market however, the EU and its Member States have drafted and adopted hundreds of directives needed to sweep away the technical, regulatory, legal, bureaucratic, cultural and protectionist barriers that stifled free trade and free movement within the Union.

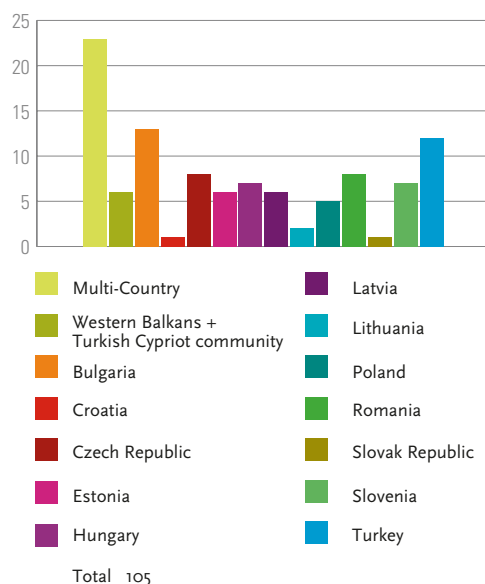
With this in mind, the immediate objective of the TAIEX Internal Market component is to provide specific training and examples of best practices on the enforcement of internal market *acquis* to central administrations, economic operators and national parliaments. Emphasis is laid on issues regarding the four freedoms: free movement of goods, free movement of workers and freedom of establishment of self-employed persons, freedom to provide services and the free movement of capital, and the wide range of underpinning policies and legislation.

In this area, TAIEX assistance targets not only on central administrations, but also Private Sector Associations and National Parliaments (*see over*). A large group is concerned by and interested in the workings of the Internal Market, whether as a legislator or as an economic operator who has to change practices to adapt to the new legislative framework. This horizontal approach has resulted in positive synergies and an ever more effective service to the various client groups, i.e. professional and industry associations, business community, central administrations, parliaments and legislative councils.

In 2004, assistance actions on single market issues to all these groups rose to 179 compared with 144 in 2003. Among others, issues covered included company law and corporate governance, public procurement, intellectual property rights, product liability and product safety, financial services, unfair competition, market surveillance, consumer and health protection, competition and financial control.

A series of Internal Market weeks in the new Member States was organised in close co-operation with the local Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and will continue in 2005. Further co-operation with European umbrella business associations, private sector associations from Member States as well as from Candidate Countries has been further strengthened and extended.

Number of events in 2004 according to TAIEX beneficiary country



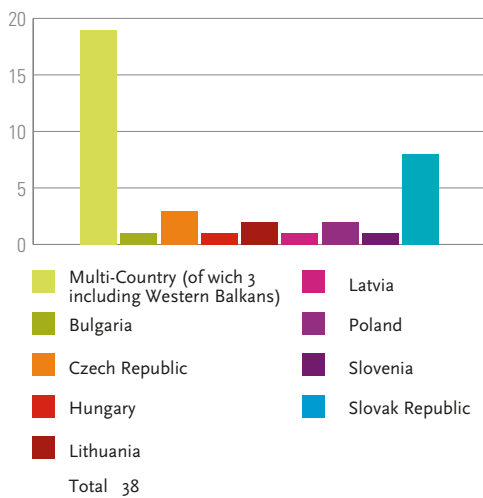
## Private Sector Associations

TAIEX assisted private sector associations including various economic operators and professional and business associations in order to ensure effective management, production methods and product specifications related to the *acquis communautaire*. The training provided consisted mostly of workshops and seminars where the relevant legislation or standards, particularly the rules concerning the Single Market, were explained and discussed. Tailor made training for the business community and industry, such as train-the-trainer events on implementation and enforcement of key Community legislation, has also proven to be successful. In this respect notably the train-the-trainer and dissemination seminars on the Construction Products Directives are to be mentioned. Other topics dealt with in workshops were non-food product safety, medical devices, company law and the customs union. In total 38 training events were organised for various industry groups and professional associations.

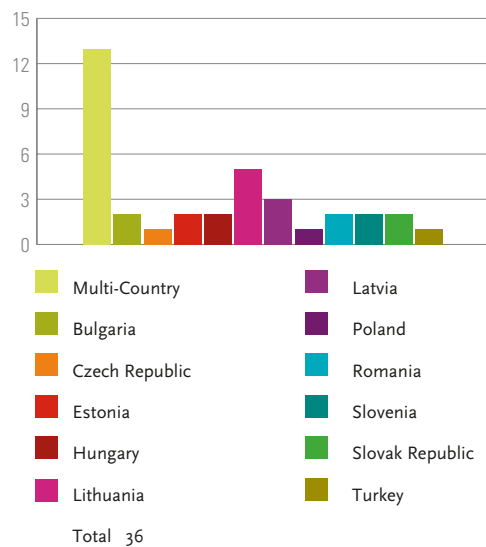
## Parliaments

Parliaments and legislative councils have been greatly assisted throughout 2004, not only with seminars, but also with various question and answer sessions and study visits to Member States' parliaments. The key issues dealt with concerned EU citizenship, employment and social affairs, health care and state aids. Parliamentarians and members of legislative councils in the new Member States and Candidate Countries were served with 36 meetings, question and answer sessions and study visit to parliaments of the EU member states.

Assistance organised for Private Associations of TAIEX beneficiary countries in 2004



Assistance organised for Parliaments of TAIEX beneficiary countries in 2004





## TAIEX DATABASES

Over the years, TAIEX has offered beneficiary countries quick access to information on the community *acquis* by using the latest technologies and a wide range of database tools for facilitating and monitoring progress in legislative approximation.

The homepage page of the TAIEX website <http://taiox.cec.eu.int/> is a portal giving access to a variety of information on TAIEX activities, as well to useful contact links and a variety of databases, including the newly created Expert Database. Via the website, applications for TAIEX assistance can also be simply and quickly completed and submitted, or alternatively downloaded as Word documents to be forwarded by other means (fax, letter).

### TAIEX EXPERT DATABASE

The TAIEX Expert Database – <http://taiox.cec.eu.int/ExpertDatabase> – is a consolidated pool of Member State public sector experts, profiled according to their expertise and experience in the *acquis*. This profile, which the expert is able to update online, greatly facilitates the search for expertise which can be quickly mobilised to respond to specific demands (see *TAIEX Expert Database*).

### PROGRESS DATABASE

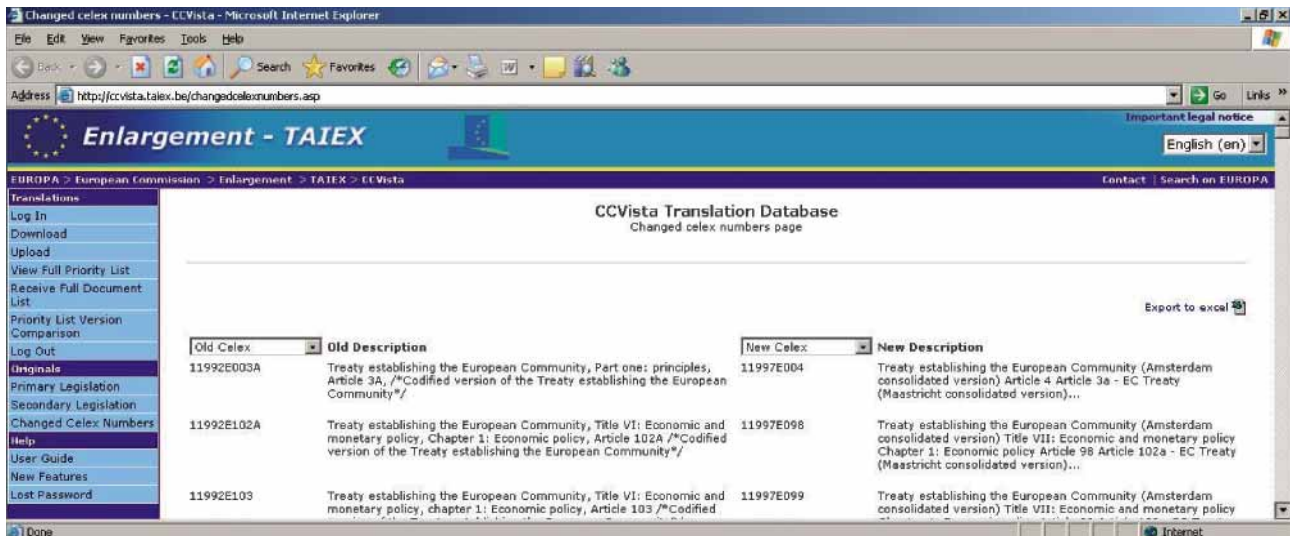
Although following the recent enlargement of the EU many of the new Member States no longer updated the Progress database, Candidate Countries continued providing recent information on newly adopted measures and on transposition of the *acquis* into their national legislation. Moreover, new users have emerged, particularly among the Western Balkans' countries. In 2004 TAIEX supplied and installed Progress Editor and delivered special training on the spot in all countries in the Western Balkans region. By the end of the year, TAIEX received the first inputs on the progress database from these countries. The use of this database will be reviewed in 2005.

### LAW APPROXIMATION DATABASE

This database offers an updated overview of the legislation adopted by each Candidate Country, giving a clear indication of work accomplished by each candidate country in transposing the *acquis*. It also serves as a planning tool for TAIEX beneficiary countries' administrations. Information concerning the new Member States is no longer available in LAD, in order to avoid passing on potentially out-of-date unreliable information to outside users and to the general public.



LAD served as a planning tool to review work undertaken in transposing the *acquis*



CCVista Database received over 1,000 hits per day

## CCVISTA DATABASE

CCVista constitutes a repository of all translations of EU legislation produced by the Translation Coordination Units of TAIEX beneficiary countries. This database was the most widely used tool in 2004, with an average of almost 1,000 visits per day. The frequency of hits, which understandably peaked in the months preceding the accession of the 10 new Member States, remained unexpectedly high throughout the year. It is important to mention that CCVista is a tool completely compatible with other systems available within the Translation Service, Legal Service and Publication Office. The texts in the database, although revised, have no legal value (only those printed in the Official Journal of the European Union have legal value) but can serve as useful working documents.

## CELEX&EURLEX

These are databases of the Office for Official Publications which contain EU legislation. Celex has been updated only until the end of 2004, while in November 2004 a renewed EurLex offered access to all European Union legislation. The TAIEX website proposes a direct link to EurLex, as well as to Celex, for the many users that still have a preference for this extensive database.

## PRE-NOTIFICATION DATABASE

The Pre-Notification Database was launched in 2003 to help acceding countries to meet their obligations ahead of accession with regard to the formal notification of national legislation transposing EU directives. At the end of April 2004 this database had fully served its purpose and the whole content was transferred to the Notification Database of the Secretariat General, the service responsible for receiving notification of new legislation from Member States.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE DATABASES

As for the Celex database, the TAIEX website offers a direct link to a series of sources of legislation in the Member States and other beneficiary countries, indicating whether access to those web pages is free and whether the sources are considered authoritative.

## JURISVISTA DATABASE

TAIEX also manages the JuristVista database, designed to host translations into the languages of beneficiary countries of a collection of the historical judgments of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance.

AVIS (animal diseases), VETLEX (veterinary legislation) and PHYTOLEX (phytosanitary legislation) are databases developed as commercial products covered by a licence agreement. TAIEX offers free access to these to a limited number of officials in the competent ministries.

## TAIEX EXPERT DATABASE & EXPERT STOCK EXCHANGE

As a provider of technical assistance, the role of the TAIEX instrument is to bring people together matching expertise to a need. It could not function without the experts coming from the Member State administrations or European Union institutions. To help meet continuing needs and new challenges, TAIEX launched at the end of October 2004 a new innovative on-line tool, the TAIEX Expert Database (ED), and revamped another, the Expert Stock Exchange (ESE).

The TAIEX Expert Database – <http://taieux.cec.eu.int/ExpertDatabase> – is a consolidated pool of Member State public sector experts, profiled according to their expertise and experience in a certain sector of the *acquis*. This profile, which the expert is able

to update online, greatly facilitates the search for expertise which can be quickly mobilised to respond to specific demands. The database also creates for the first time a user-friendly mechanism for Member State experts who wish to express an interest in a regular co-operation with TAIEX.

It is particularly important for TAIEX to attract experts from the new Member States, who as of May 1<sup>st</sup> 2004 also turned provider of expertise to the Acceding and Candidate Countries and to the Western Balkans, while still remaining beneficiaries. Indeed, the new Member States bring particular added value as these countries have already successfully been through the transition phase of approximating their legislation to the *acquis communautaire*. TAIEX invites public officials from new and old Member States to register.

TAIEX Expert Database - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by European Commission

Address: <http://taieux.cec.eu.int/expertdatabase/>

**TAIEX Expert Database**

EUROPA > European Commission > Enlargement > TAIEX

Welcome to the TAIEX Expert Database

E.D. is a consolidated pool of EU-wide expertise in the *acquis communautaire*. It is made up of Member State officials who have proven expertise either in the legislation itself, and the approximation of national legislation to EU norms, or on the subsequent administration, implementation and enforcement of such legislation.

If you have come to this site, you are probably an expert from a Member State public administration. If so, TAIEX hereby invites you, and your institution, to register in the database by creating a personal profile. Once you, the expert is registered with his/her personal profile, you agree to make yourself available to be contacted by the TAIEX unit as soon as a request is identified, which may correspond to your area of expertise. Once the profile is created, you are able to update your data online.

The assistance organised by TAIEX can take different forms:

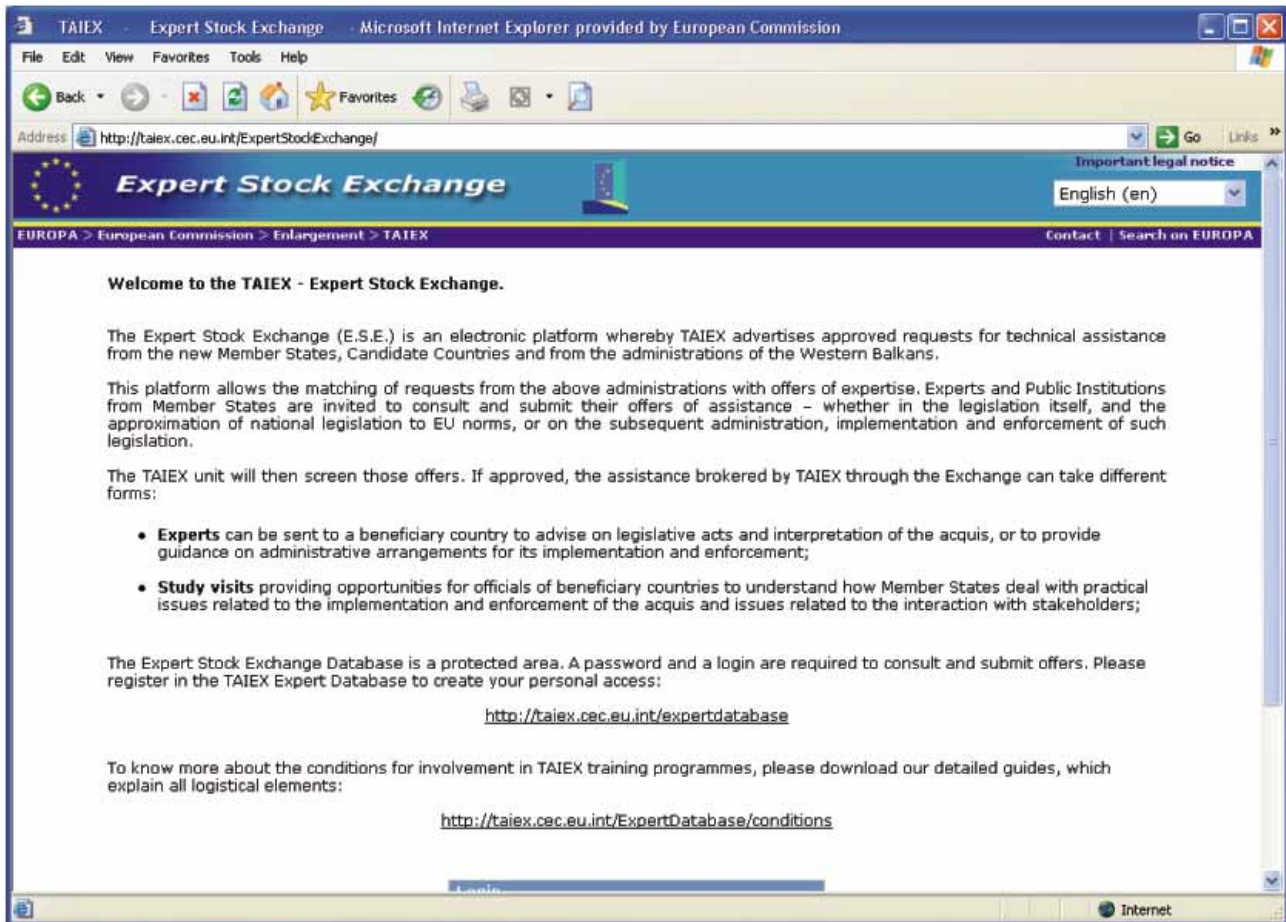
- **Seminars/Workshops** to present and explain issues related to the *acquis* to a wider audience. Such assistance can be focussed on the needs of an individual country or of a group of countries facing similar challenges. The multi-country format also provides a valuable opportunity to network and to exchange experience between beneficiary countries;
- **Experts** can be sent to a beneficiary country to advise on legislative acts and interpretation of the *acquis*, or to provide guidance on administrative arrangements for its implementation and enforcement;
- **Study visits** providing opportunities for officials of beneficiary countries to understand how Member States deal with practical issues related to the implementation and enforcement of the *acquis* and issues related to the interaction with stakeholders;

**Click here to register**

Login

Login

Password



The Expert Stock Exchange – <http://taieux.cec.eu.int/ExpertStockExchange> – is an electronic platform whereby TAIEX advertises approved requests for assistance from the new Member States, Candidate Countries and administrations of the Western Balkans. This platform allows the matching of requests with offers of expertise. Once registered in the Expert Database and granted an individual login and password, the expert is able to consult the requests pending from TAIEX beneficiaries as advertised on the Expert Stock Exchange. If experts consider that their profile and expertise correspond to a request, they can directly submit an offer of assistance on-line on the Exchange. In this case, this may concern training by the hosting of a Study visit or becoming an expert on an Expert visit.

The non-beneficiary Member States (EU 15) can consult and submit offers of expertise taking place in the beneficiary Member States (EU 10), Candidate Countries and in the Western Balkans. The beneficiary Member States (EU 10) can consult and submit requests for assistance; they can also submit offers of expertise in response to requests from the Candidates Countries and the Western Balkans. The Candidate Countries and the administrations of the Western Balkans can consult their own requests for assistance and can benefit from the assistance of 25 EU Member States.



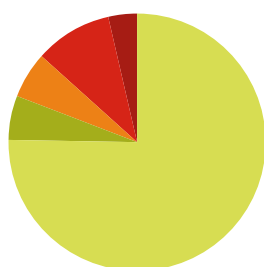
## FINANCIAL ISSUES: FINANCES & CONTRACTS






Two European Commission funding decisions were made in 2004 in relation to the 2005/2006 Programme: one amounting to € 14.2 was adopted in the framework of the Transition Facility<sup>1</sup> 2004, while the second decision amounting to € 4.0 was adopted in the framework of the Pre-Accession Funds 2004.

In view of the extension of the activities to the Western Balkans, the logistical support service contract with the German company Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) in consortium with the Belgium company TQ3 Travel solution, was extended in 2004 to the Western Balkan countries as well as to the Turkish Cypriot community, by € 3.63 million and € 1.5 million respectively. With Pre-accession Funds for Malta and Cyprus exhausted in the course of 2004, the contract with GTZ was consequently extended by a further € 1.5 million coming from the Transition Facility to cover the needs of these two countries.

The preparation of the Call for Proposal for the choice of service provider for the implementation of 2005/2006 activities was another important task in 2004. This Call for Proposal was published in the Official Journal in December 2004, aiming at selecting a service provider in May 2005 for a duration of 18 months. The expected size of the agreement is € 36 million for the same geographical scope as the 2003/2004 programme. Sources of financing have been already secured for new Member States (Transition Facility) and Candidate Countries (Pre-Accession Instruments). The adoption of budgets for the Western Balkan countries (CARDS) and for the Turkish Cypriot community (Instrument of financial support for encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community) is scheduled for 2005.

### TAIEX operational expenditure in 2004 according to geographical area



	Phare countries	75.4%
	Turkey	5.7%
	Cyprus and Malta	5.6%
	Western Balkan countries	9.7%
	Turkish Cypriot Community	3.6%

<sup>1</sup> A facility made available to new Member States to address institution building needs.

<sup>2</sup> Technical assistance starting in March 2004

<sup>3</sup> Technical assistance starting in October 2004

## TAIEX BENEFICIARIES

### CYPRUS

Capital: Nicosia  
9000 km<sup>2</sup> – 0.8 million inhabitants

### CZECH REPUBLIC

Capital: Prague  
79000 km<sup>2</sup> – 10.2 million inhabitants

### ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn  
45000 km<sup>2</sup> – 1.4 million inhabitants

### HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest  
93000 km<sup>2</sup> – 10.2 million inhabitants

### LATVIA

Capital: Riga  
65000 km<sup>2</sup> – 2.4 million inhabitants

### LITHUANIA

Capital: Vilnius  
65000 km<sup>2</sup> – 3.5 million inhabitants

### MALTA

Capital: Valetta  
315 km<sup>2</sup> – 0.4 million inhabitants

### POLAND

Capital: Warsaw  
313000 km<sup>2</sup> – 38.6 million inhabitants

### SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Capital: Bratislava  
49000 km<sup>2</sup> – 5.4 million inhabitants

### SLOVENIA

Capital: Ljubljana  
20000 km<sup>2</sup> – 2.0 million inhabitants

### BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia  
111000 km<sup>2</sup> – 7.9 million inhabitants

### ROMANIA

Capital: Bucharest  
238000 km<sup>2</sup> – 22.4 million inhabitants

### TURKEY

Capital: Ankara  
775000 km<sup>2</sup> – 68.6 million inhabitants

### ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana  
28748 km<sup>2</sup> – 3.1 million inhabitants

### BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Capital : Sarajevo  
51209 km<sup>2</sup> – 3.8 million inhabitants

### CROATIA

Capital: Zagreb  
56594 km<sup>2</sup> – 4.4 million inhabitants

### FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Capital: Skopje  
25713 km<sup>2</sup> – 2.0 million inhabitants

### SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Capital: Belgrade  
102173 km<sup>2</sup> – 8.1 million inhabitants

### KOSOVO (UNSCR 1244)

10887 km<sup>2</sup> – 1.9 million inhabitants



<sup>1</sup> SCG: Serbia and Montenegro and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244).

<sup>2</sup> KS: UNSCR 1244.

<sup>3</sup> MK: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: provisional code that does not affect the definitive denomination of the country to be attributed after the conclusion of the negotiations currently taking place in the United Nations.



EE

LV

LT

PL

CZ

SK

HU

RO

SI

HR

BIH

SCG<sup>1</sup>

BU

KS<sup>2</sup>

AL

MK<sup>3</sup>

TR

MT

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